Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 101 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1794. [Whole No. 560.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KEYLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,

JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Crukshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,

AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT

Assortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.

ALSO,

An elegant parcel of

Bearskin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE

42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few casks of Claret.

A Quantity of

Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,

He will have for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 22. dtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5. d1w w&s1m.

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *t* and *s* in the word promise are not parellel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *t*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,

BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15. dtf

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

An Original Novel,

In Four Volumes, duodecimo,

Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs. Bingham,

ENTITLED,

Trials of the Human Heart.

By Mrs. ROWSON,

Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquisitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

"————If there's a pow'r above us,
"(And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
"Thro' all her works) he must delight in
"virtue,
"And that which he delights in, must be
"happy."

* * * * * * * * * *

"The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
"At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II. Price to subscribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

III. The subscribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Messrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobson, Philadelphia— Mr. Green, Annapolis—Messrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Messrs. West, Thomas and Andrews Blake, and Larkin, Boston—Mr. Haswel, Vermont—Messrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston.

April 2. mw&f3w

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, March 25.

[CONTINUED.]

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Lambert—

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a bill entitled, "an act transferring, for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences, from the district to the circuit court of New-Hampshire, and assigned certain duties, in respect to invalid pensioners, to the Attorney of the said district," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate. And he withdrew.

The bill last mentioned was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

Conformable to notice given, Mr. Jackson obtained leave to bring in a bill to make provision for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forsyth who was killed in the service of the United States, which was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

On motion

Resolved, That Thursday next be assigned to take into consideration the state of the nation.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee that they this day laid the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act allowing to Major-General la Fayette his pay and emoluments while in the service of the United States" before the President of the United States.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Wednesday, March 26th, 1794.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled—"An act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of certain descriptions," was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass with amendments,

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed "A resolution laying an embargo on the vessels in the ports of the United States, in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate."—And he withdrew.

The Senate took into consideration the last mentioned resolution, laying an em-

bargo, on the veſſels in the ports of the United States, and

Reſolved, That they do concur therein with the following amendment.

Line ſeventh, after the word "States" inſert "Whether cleared or not."

"Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendment.

Mr. Bradley reported from the committee of elections, to whom was referred the credentials of the Hon. Kenſey Johns, appointed by the executive of the ſtate of Delaware, a Senator of Congreſs in place of the Hon. George Read, reſigned.

Ordered, That the report lie for conſideration.

The bill to make proviſion for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forſyth, who was killed in the ſervice of the United States, was read the ſecond time.

On motion,

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Langdon and Mr. Strong, to conſider and report thereon.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentaties by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives concur in the amendment of the Senate to "The reſolution, laying an embargo on the veſſels in the ports of the United States,"—And he withdrew.

Mr. Vining from the committee on enrolled bills, reported that they had examined "The reſolution, laying an embargo on the veſſels in the ports of the United States," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled reſolution, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident"—And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned "The enrolled reſolution laying an embargo on the veſſels in the ports of the United States," and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Vining from the committee laſt mentioned, reported, that they had this day, laid the ſaid enrolled reſolution before the Preſident of the United States.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed the bill, ſent from the Senate for concurrence, entitled, "an act to authorize the Preſident of the United States in certain caſes, to alter the place for holding a ſeſſion of Congreſs." And he withdrew.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred the bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river," reported amendments, which were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Senate be at preſent under an injunction of ſecrecy, in reſpect to the amendment to the reſolution laying an embargo on the veſſels in the ports of the United States.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

A BRIEF REVIEW

Of the laſt PROCEEDINGS of the POLISH DIET.

The cloſe of the Diet was worthy of an aſſembly, from which epoch Poland may date her political annihilation, the remembrance of which will remain deeply engraven on the hearts of the friends of humanity and juſtiee. The laſt ſittings were remarkable for the turbulent and precipitate manner in which they haſtened to finiſh or murder the greateſt concerns which were yet upon the carpet. Among theſe may be ranked the new conſtitution. However eſſential ſuch an object was for the trunk of the republic which yet preſerves the name of Poland and Lithuania, no detailed diſcuſſion was had upon the different articles which compoſe it. The project which had been previouſly formed, was adopted with little variation. It was accepted in the whole; and its acceptation was inſcribed on the regiſters, adding, "*that it had been read in the preſence of the States, in confederated Diet aſſembled.*"

About twenty Nuncios wanted to enter a proteſt, it is true, againſt ſome of the articles; but no attention was paid either to their opinion or oppoſition; and this new form paſſed into a law, at leaſt for the preſent; but it cannot be ſaid how long it may laſt, for it is not guaranteed, even by Ruſſia. It is remarked, that the 15th article of the treaty of alliance between Ruſſia and Poland expreſly provides, that no change ſhall be made by the king and the Republic, in the form of government to be eſtabliſhed, but in concert with the Empreſs of Ruſſia or her ſucceſſors.

Thus, though ſhe has not guaranteed the perpetuity of the new conſtitution, it is provided, that if it ſhall require any alteration, ſuch ſhall not be made without her conſent. It has been publiſhed in the Poliſh tongue, and contains four parts, the firſt, the fundamental laws; the others proſcribe rules for the Dietines, the different tribunals, the clergy, &c. Another act paſſed at the end of the ſitting, confirms the diſmemberment of the Republic; in eſtabliſhing three commiſſions for fixing the limits; one for the confines between Ruſſia and Little Poland; another for thoſe between Ruſſia and the Poliſh Lithuania; the third for regulating the frontiers with Pruſſian Poland—the whole according to the treaty of Ceſſion ſigned in the name of the Diet.

The treaty of commerce with Berlin met with many difficulties, particularly with regard to the duties on ſtaple commodities which the city of Dantzic enjoyed, when under the ſovereignty of Poland. However, the cloſe of tht Diet was not deferred on that account, and the further conſideration was referred to the new permanent council, and the commiſſioners of the treaſury. It has fince been concluded, one article excepted, which is probably that of the commercial rights of Dantzic, which M. Buckholtz would not determine of himſelf, but dipatched a courier to Berlin for inſtructions, which may authorize him to ſign the treaty.—Count de Sievers ſupported, during the treaty, as much as poſſible the commercial privileges of Poland; but in a manner which in no way interrupted the good underſtanding that ſubſiſted between him and the Pruſſian miniſter who tho't it his duty, at the moment the Diet was about to break up, to teſtify how amicable the concert between him and the Ruſſian miniſter had been.—He therefore felicitated the Diet, by a note on the alliance it had concluded with the court of Peterſburgh; and he aſſured it, that the treaty was ſo much the more agreeable to the king his maſter, as the empreſs was his friend and ally.

Poland, reduced to one third of its former extent and ſtrength, has loſt a proportional part of its reveuues. The regulation of the finances has therefore become more difficult. In the laſt ſitting, two loans were projected under the guarantee of her Ruſſian majeſty; one of 27,000,000 of Poliſh florins, for the payment of the particular debts of the King, the other of 10000000 for the neceſſities of the Republic.—The revenues of the King's domains are particularly deſtined to extinguiſh his debts.

The finances of the republic for the future, by this diſmemberment, will not exceed 16,000,000 are produced by the Poliſh provinces, and 6,000,000 by the remains of Lithuania. As theſe muſt ſupport the army and the other expences of the civil liſt, and the revenues of the King, they have been reduced a third; and his Majeſty will only hereafter draw 3,000,000 from the treaſury. The two laſt ſittings of the diet were exceedingly turbulent. The diſcontent with the proceedings of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador broke out with great violence; and the efferveſcence of the oppoſing party had no other conſequnce than what a momentary agitation uſually produces. A millitary order had been aboliſhed on the repreſentation of the Empreſs. The re-eſtabliſhment of the order was demanded and decreed. No ſooner had the decree paſſed, than an officer appeared in the middle of the hall with theſe diſtinctive marks: he thanked the King for having reſtored to the brave Poliſh army a decoration which it had ſo well merited, in bravely defending its country. The Nuncios all roſe, and advanced in a tumultuous manner towards the throne, to kiſs his Majeſty's hands, and expreſſed their gratitude to him. The decree, which could not fail to diſpleaſe the Ruſſian Miniſter, paſſed unexpectedly and in a hurry. The wiſe and virtuous Staniſlaus endeavored to repreſs the diſorder of theſe deliberations, and to decline the thanks offered him. His eloquence ever temperate and magnanimous.

Such was the end of that famous Diet of Grodno, which terminated on the 24th Nov. As it was reſolved to diſſolve it, the laſt ſittings were ſo hurried, that many articles, which were to receive its final ſanction, were not read. The number to be paſſed on the 23d and 24th were 112, which were divided into three claſſes; of which the Secretary read only the title: the firſt claſs contained 40 projects relative to the New Conſtitution: the ſecond, 32 Diſpoſitions of the laſt Diet held at Warſaw, which were not revoked nor abrogated, as were the other laws made by that Aſſembly; but which appeared to require the confirmation of the preſent Diet: the third claſs contained forms of decrees on affairs. After the reading of the titles, the firſt 40 forms of decrees received the ſanction of the State, and were made formal laws.

The Marſhal of the Diet received for his trouble and good offices during the ſittings, a recompence of 100,000 Poliſh florins; the Secretary, 20,000; and the Chancellor, 15,000. Counts Branicky and Rzewuſki, who were, with the Count Staniſlans Potocki, the firſt to propoſe the confederation of Tergovica, reſigned their place of Grand and Little General of the Crown: the firſt ſucceeded by the chamberlain Ozaroſki, the ſecond by general Pulawſki, who diſcharged latterly the office of Marſhal of the General Confederation.

Thus cloſed the functions of an Aſſembly, which, from the unfortunate circumſtances of the times, was forced to ſeal the diſmemberment of a once powerful kingdom. The hiſtorian of the paſſing period will be at a loſs to make his election in the variety of important events that will preſs upon his notice, and claim his ſerious regard; he will at once have to record the moſt flagitious crimes that ever diſgraced humanity, and the higheſt excellence that ever adorned it. From the attrocities of French Legiſlators, he will turn with rapture, with renovated enthuſiaſm, to dwell upon the mild, and at the ſame manly virtues of a Staniſlaus of Poland.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Well ſaid, Mr. Honeſtus, ſtick at nothing; ſhew us, you know how, to miſrepreſent as well as to calumniate; where pray did you find from Mr. Z. that the Orator aſſumed to himſelf the merit of the financier—all he laid claim to was, merely the merit of lending an helping hand, and this no body can with truth deny him; documents, of the moſt unanſwerable kind, are ready to prove if neceſſary, from the financier himſelf, and other officers of the treaſury department of that time, that in the public ſtation filled by the Orator, he acquitted himſelf with zeal and fidelity towards the United States in their ſtruggle for independence, and this was all that was contended for. The ſervices of the financier himſelf are too well known, and too generally and too juſtly acknowledged, to ſuffer any diminution from the claim of faithful aſſiſtance rendered by any or by all of thoſe who had the honor and the happineſs to be employed in the public buſineſs of that day.

But pray Mr. Honeſtus, who told you that the Orator is ſo violently anxious for war? his intereſt and his inclination are as much at leaſt as your's can poſſibly be for the preſervation of peace and tranquility; nor does he believe that theſe will be diſturbed; no nation can get any thing by attempting it: and doubtleſs the firmneſs of our government, and the ſucceſs of its allies, will effectually ward off the ſtorm.

Be if you can, a little more good tempered Mr. Honeſtus, and believe that the Orator can feel as well as you can, for his country by adoption, as well as for his country by birth: To the former, every conſideration binds him, for the latter, he feels the moſt poignant regret at ſeeing it ſo wretchedly governed; governed in a manner to involve it and its friends every where in miſery and diſgrace—his father was once a victim of this kind; and notwithſtanding all the generoſity hinted at, would be ſo ſtill, but for the Orator's having provided an home for him, as well as an handſome annual allowance, on which his chief ſupport has been founded ever ſince.

Z.

*** *We ſubmit, whether the controverſy had not better cloſe with this publication.*

Congreſs of the United States

Houſe of Repreſentatives

March 28.

Mr. Swift's obſervations upon Mr. Dayton's propoſition, to ſequeſter Britiſh debts.

Mr. Swift remarked, that on the firſt view of the ſubject, he had been inclined to favor the propoſition, not having attended minutely to the diſtinction made by the laws of nations, reſpecting the peoperty of an enemy liable to repriſal—but on a full inveſtigation, of the ſubject, and mature deliberation, he was convinced that the propoſition under conſideration would be a direct and manifeſt violation of the laws of nations—he was therefore clearly and decidedly oppoſed to it's adoption—Gentlemen have ſaid much reſpecting the inſults and the injuries which we have received from the Britiſh nation—but Mr. S. conceived it to be unneceſſary that gentlemen ſhould deſcribe their inſults and injuries in the higheſt colours to inflame our paſſions, and to animate our reſentment—He believed that every gentleman in the committee deeply felt the indignity which hand been offered to their country, and was convinced that Great Britain had been guilty of a violation of the laws of nations—but under ſuch circumſtances, it was our duty to conduct with coolneſs, candor, and moderation—He thought that the heat and paſſion which had been manifeſted in the courſe of the debate, were inconſiſtent with that dignity and propriety which ought to mark the deliberations of the Legiſlature.

Mr. S. obſerved, that the conduct of the Britiſh Court in regard to their concealing in ſuch a ſingular manner, the order of the 6th of November, and the equivocal terms in which it was expreſſed, was greatly to their diſhonor. But he thought that the words, legal adjudication, would fairly admit of a conſtruction that no American veſſel that ſhould be taken purſuant to that order, could be liable to be condemned, unleſs warranted by the laws of nations—There was reaſon to apprehend that ſuch was the intention of the Britiſh Cabinet—and that the Courts of Admiralty in the Weſt-Indies, in their condemnations, had exceeded their juriſdiction, and contradicted the deſign of the Court of London, recent intelligence confirmed the idea—No information of theſe illegal tranſactions had yet been communicated to them—It was poſſible that when that Court were made acquainted with the injuries we had ſuſtained, that they would award reſtitution or compenſation.—Mr. S. remarked, that by the laws of nations, no nation had a right to make repriſal for any injury till all other means of obtaining juſtice had failed—that it was our duty in the firſt place, to repreſent to the Court of Great Britain, the ſpoliations that had been made on our commerce by the illegal condemnation of our veſſels—that till we had done this, the laws of nations would not warrant us to make repriſals on the goods and effects of the Britiſh nation—That there was a poſſibility of obtaining a ſatisfactory explanation of their conduct and reparation for the injuries we had ſuffered—It was therefore a proper ſubject of negociation—But he ſaid if that nation will not do us juſtice, then we are authorized to make repriſals.

Mr. S. then obſerved, that when we had taken ſuch ſteps as would authorize repriſal—we ſhould be precluded by the laws of nations from adopting the propoſition under conſideration. He ſaid that a gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Mercer) had yeſterday aſſerted, that Burlamaqui was the only authority among the writers on the laws of nations againſt the meaſure; and that the opinion of Vattel was in favor of it. Another gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Smith) had read a paſſage from Vattel, which he conſidered as an authority in point, to juſtify the ſeizing of private debts—but not debts due from the public—But if theſe gentlemen had thoroughly examined Vattel, they would have found inſtead of his being an authority in their favor, he had in the moſt direct terms maintained a contrary opinion—He then read a paſſage from Vattel, that ſhewed that the effects of an enemy in a country at the time of a declaration of war cannot be ſeized, but that the owner is entitled to a reaſonable time to remove them—and another paſſage which expreſsly declared, that by the uſage and cuſtom of modern nations, public and private debts are not the ſubject of repriſal. Mr. S. conceived that theſe rules were founded in the higheſt wiſdom—that all debts were contracted under a ſanction of public faith, and an underſtanding that a war ſhould not render them liable to ſeizure or confiſcation—that a moral obligation exiſted between the contracting parties for the payment of the debts—and that no government could ever have a right to violate a moral obligation—That therefore by the law of nations in all inſtances where property comes into the poſſeſſion of a nation by a confidence repoſed in their honor and faith—as in caſe of public or private debts, ſuch property can never be the ſubject of repriſal, becauſe this would be to authorize a breach of public faith—but repriſals are always to be made on property in poſſeſſion of the nation who has done the injury and which may be taken without any violation of thoſe principles which

ought to be held sacred in time of war.

Mr. S. remarked that it had been suggested that the British nation had been guilty of a violation of the laws of nations in their treatment of us—and that therefore we were not bound to govern ourselves by that law in our conduct towards them—This argument however plausible he said would not bear the test of examination—that all reprisals were justified only on the principle that the nation on whom reprisal is made has been guilty of a previous violation of the laws of nations—When a nation disregards that general law by which the conduct of all independent communities towards each other is to be regulated the same law points out the mode of redress—if there has been no violation of that law, there can be no reprisal. If there has been a violation, then the reprisal must be pursuant to the law, for it is the highest absurdity to say, that because there has been an infraction of a law which authorizes a certain mode of redress, that we may pursue a different mode of redress in violation of the law which gives us the right: This would be at once to renounce the whole system of the laws of nations, and throw mankind back into a state of savage barbarity and ferocity.

Mr. S. then adverted to the policy of the measure, He said upon a fair calculation, it would be found that the adoption of the proposition, would be productive of far greater injury to this country, than the amount of the losses sustained by our citizens, in consequence of the spoliations committed upon our commerce. It is evident that this country, even admitting that a war should take place, would wish to renew their commercial connection with Great Britain. But if in contempt of the law of nations, we seize on private debts, we shall forever forfeit all credit; no trust can be reposed in our citizens, and no faith in our government. No foreign merchants will ever deal on credit with our citizens, from a well-guarded apprehension that in case of a war between the countries, the sacred nature of private contracts will not protect them against the hand of a Government which has exhibited the example of a deliberate violation of the laws of nations. When we consider the immense advantages that can be derived from private credit and national honor, it will be easy to imagine the infinite mischief that must result from a disregard of those principles.

Mr. Swift objected to the measure on the ground that he considered it to be a declaration of war—and he did not think that the circumstances required or justified our taking that step. He said that notwithstanding the unwarrantable proceedings of the British nation—yet, no act had been done by the British Court that clearly indicated an intention to make war directly upon us, or that could be considered as direct and intentional war, tho' we might consider many of their acts as just causes of making war on our part.

The revocation of the order of the 6th of November, the new instructions of the 8th of January, and the explanation given to the merchants of London, clearly evidenced that a war might be avoided with that nation. While there was the remotest possibility of preserving our peace, we ought not to do an act which might endanger a war. While then the conduct of the British cabinet would admit of an explanation, while there was a prospect that we might obtain by negociation, restitution of the property of our citizens or compensation for the losses they had sustained, we ought to pursue that mode—but if we proceeded to make reprisals by adopting an illegal measure, it must certainly be deemed a declaration of war.

The omission of the regular means of obtaining satisfaction by negociation and an unwarrantable mode of reprisal would certainly be just causes of war. If we must be driven into a war it would be of the highest advantage to us, to conduct in such a manner as to convince the people of Great Britain, that we sincerely wished to avoid it, and that the unjust and illegal proceedings of their own Court have been the sole cause of the war. In such case we have reason to think, that so great is the interest of that nation in preserving our commercial connection, that a powerful party will be formed in our favor to oppose the injustice of the government.—The sentiments of the people will be against the war, and the Court will find it extremely difficult to maintain it under such circumstances.

But, if without demanding an explanation, we proceed to adopt rash, violent, and unwarrantable measures—the spirit of the nation will rise against us, and the people will join the Court in prosecuting a war which will be then deemed just and necessary.

Mr. Swift then observed that we ought to take into consideration the present situation of Europe—that the late successes of the French nation had materially changed the political prospect. It was possible that these successes had been the cause which had produced an alteration in the views of the British Court. If events had happened which had rendered the disposition of that nation less unfriendly and hostile, we ought to take advantage of that circumstance, and not do any thing to check the progress of that favorable disposition. He most sincerely hoped that these successes would convince the combined powers of the impossibility to conquer France, and produce a general pacification.

While such were the prospects he ardently wished that a measure repugnant to the principles of common honesty and common justice might be rejected—and he hoped that no gentleman in the committee would vote in favor of a proposition which would fix an indelible stigma on our national character.

PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 9.

There are letters in town from Antigua of the 15th March, and from St. Eustatia of the 20th, to a respectable merchant of this city—which say that the condemnation of American property has ceased in the Islands, since the receipt of the late instructions from the British government.

By a gentleman just arrived from Lexington, Kentucky. we are informed that Gen. Wayne moved from his winter cantonment, with the legion of the United States, on the first of March, for the Miami Villages.

The same gentleman also informs, that previous to the march of the Legion, a duel was fought by Lieut. Huston of the 3d, and Lieut. Bradshaw, of the 1st Sub Legion, which terminated in the death of both, the former having expired on the spot, and the latter 20 hours after.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his correspondent in this place, dated Newark, 8th April, 1794.

"Mr. B. informs of the arrival of a schooner at New-York on Saturday, from St. Lucia in 17 days—the Captain relates that a fleet of 8 sail of the line had arrived at Martinique from France, and had landed 5,000 men, who had cut off the communication between the British army and fleet.

"The Captain *saw* the fleet sailing for Port-Royal Bay, in which the Doughty Sir John Jarvis, was at anchor—we may reasonably expect therefore that the siege of Martinique may be converted into an attack on Jamaica.

"The Sans Culottes it is said, were furnished with only three rounds, and were ordered to rely on the bayonet."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Martins, dated March 15, 1794.

"By the last accounts from Martinique, of the 2d inst. the whole island, (except Fort Bourbon) was in possession of the British, who had then 70 pieces of cannon and 14 mortars playing on the fort, which was defended only by 400 men—the colored people having delivered themselves up, on condition of their leaders being permitted to go to America."

LONDON, January 21.

It is remarkable that the Portuguese, who, for very many years, have not met an enemy in the field, should have beat the French the very first time they came to blows with them; and, though raw in arms, made those troops fly, who had more than once routed the best troops of Spain. But this is an age of novelties.

The following particulars of the action in which they were thus successful is too authentic, and too glorious to the troops, and to some of our countrymen who acted with them, not to be made known to the public.—The letter which brought the intelligence to England was dated the 14th of December.

"The Portuguese troops recently relieved General Ricardos from a disagreable dilemma, in which he had suffered the French to out-general him. The French having taken a circuitous march, had secured a post, and fortified it on and near a bridge, in a defile where the General was marching through, to effect a junction with the other troops, and by which means he was cut off. General Ricardos was consequently reduced to the necessity of cutting his way through, or laying down his arms. Information having by some means been conveyed to General Forbes, they (the Portuguese) lost not a moment in coming to General Ricardos's relief, and attacked the French with such steady bravery, that they carried the posts, took many cannon and prisoners, and effectually relieved the Spanish General.

"General Forbes had his horse killed by a cannon ball. He then led on the main body on foot, and gained the day. He was personally assisted by the Duke of Northumberland. Much praise is due to Colonel Claviere, who led on the 2d Porte regiment, and whose conduct in a great measure secured the success of tde day."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Eagle, Hubble, Oporto, 50
Schooner Fly, Heylander, Virginia, 11
——, Mille, Wilson, St. Eustatia, 16
Sloop Fair Haven, Bidcock, Egg Harbor.

Captain Hubble arrived here from Oporto in the ship Eagle, informs, that he left there the following American vessels:
Ship William, Cogzey, Rhode-Island
Snow Trusty, Cook, Philadelphia
Brig Courtney, ——, Boston,
and two brigs belonging to Baltimore, names unknown—The above vessels were to sail shortly for their respective ports.

Captain Hubble on the 13th February, spoke the ship Catharine, Capt. M'Collin of this port laying at anchor in the road, inward bound. The schooner Betsy of Beverly, had arrived at Oporto—the capt. mate, and two hands belonging to the Betsy, were washed overboard by a heavy sea, 15 days after leaving Beverly. Capt. Hubble on the 27th ult. spoke the schooner Fair Lady, Capt. Thompson of New-York, lat. 32, 30—out 11 days, bound to Bermuda.

By Capt. Harden, in 12 days from St. Thomas's we are informed that the English privateers have ceased capturing American vessels, in consequence of some late instructions—That provisions were so low there and at some of the other islands, that he was necessitated to bring back part of his cargo—that a few days previous to his sailing from St. Thomas's, he was at St. Sufrea, and that while he was there, a canoe came in from Fort Bourbon, by which a gentleman at that place, had received a letter from Gen. Rochambeau, who commands the French troops stationed at Fort Bourbon, informing that he had provisions enough to last 18 months without an additional supply.

Capt. Hughes arrived here, informs that previous to his sailing from St. Thomas's accounts were received there from St. Croix, which mentioned, that about 40 sail of American vessels were there, all preparing to sail for their respective ports.

Arrived at New-York, April 8.
Ship Jenny, Chauncy, Savannah
Schrs. Maria, Collins, Beniera
Polly, Edwards, Marigallante
Capt. Smith of Providence, in a brig, sailed from Jackmell, in company with Capt. Rancy, and was next day captured in sight of her.

The schooner Industry, Capt. Adams, bound to Petersburgh, Virginia, sailed from Marigallante, in company with Capt. Edwards, of the Polly, who saw her captured the next day, after sailing, by a British privateer.

The Industry and her cargo, consisting of sugar and coffee, were owned by Mr. Myers, of Virginia.

☞ *The Editor is much obliged to the writer of the piece signed "A Friend to Republican Freedom." As it takes up the subject on* general *principles, it merits a preference to any remarks which might have been contemplated in answer to the* personal *attack in the Independent Gazetteer of this morning.—It shall appear to-morrow.*

Post-Office, April 8, 1794.

☞ Letters to go by the opportunity expected for Halifax, in the course of next week, in order to be conveyed by the British Packet, from that place to England, will be received at this Office, until Saturday at 12 o'Clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE accidental breaking of a bench in the New Theatre, having created an alarm during the performance of Monday evening last, the Managers, ever anxious to remove the slightest cause of apprehension, have taken this occasion to survey the building, and with pleasure inform the public, that after a strict examination, Major L'Enfant, Capt. Sadler, and Mr. John Harrison, confidently pronounce that no structure was ever more secure; and that no weight of any number of people which it is possible to admit into the Theatre, can in any degree impair that security.

(Signed)
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

Philad. April 9. 1

A letter from Salem of the 31st of March says, "a vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, which left that place the 30th January, and brings an account that the Prussians had left the combined armies, and returned home."

House of Representatives, April 9.

Mr. Clark's motion, for stopping the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, and Ireland, was discussed this day in committee of the whole—No decision took place, progress reported.

A NEW SONG,

Sung by Mr. DARLEY in the Comic Opera of the HIGHLAND REEL.

The Words by Mrs. Rowson.

A Soldier is the noblest name
Enroll'd upon the lists of fame,
His country's pride and boast;
Honour the glorious bright reward,
For which the hero draws his sword,
Should ne'er be stain'd or lost.

To guard our rights and liberty,
Our duty and our care;
The brave and worthy to respect,
And to the verge of life protect
The innocent and and fair.

When glory led our squadrons forth,
Her influence spread from south to north,
There freedom soon appear'd;
'Twas there she found her fav'rite son,
Through all the world his name is known,
Through all the world rever'd.

And smiling thus the Goddess spoke,
Columbia's sons draw near;
A soldier's duty ne'er forget,
Behold the great example set,
The school of honour's here.

Lost last Night,

Between Second and Seventh streets, a
Red Morrocco Pocket Book,
Containing a few private letters and a bill of exchange, dated Charleston, March ——, drawn by John Minnick on Philip Care, in favor of Sims White, which can be of no use to any one but the owner, whoever has found the same, and will deliver it at Israel Israel's Inn, shall be handsomely rewarded.
April 9. *4t

WANTED,
A PRESSMAN,
Apply at this Office.

NEW THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
April 9.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the
RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute,	Mr. Morris
Captain Absolute,	Mr. Chalmers
Faulkland,	Mr. Fennel
Acres,	Mr. Bates
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	Mr. Whitlock
Tag,	Mr. Marshall
David,	Mr. Francis
Coachman,	Mr. Warrell
Boy,	Master J. Warrell
Mrs. Malaprop,	Mrs. Shaw
Lydia Languish,	Mrs. Marshall
Julia,	Mrs. Francis
Lucy,	Mrs. Rowson

End of the Comedy,
A Pantomimical Dance, called
The Sailor's Landlady,
OR
Jack in Distress.
To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called the
Agreeable Surprize.
(Written by the author of the Poor Soldier.)

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Finch
Compton,	Mr. Darley
Eugene,	Mr. Marshall
Chicane,	Mr. Warrell
John,	Mr. Francis
Thomas,	Mr. Green
Farmer Stump,	Mr. Harwood
Cudden,	Mr. Blissett
Lingo,	Mr. Bates
Laura,	Mrs. Marshall
Mrs. Cheshire,	Mrs. Shaw
Cowslip,	Miss Broadhurst
Fringe,	Mrs. Rowson

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street

*** As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

32

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, South Front ſtreet,
HATH FOR SALE,
94 *Barrels*
New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather ſhoes
642 buſhels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent cotton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Allſpice
100 caſes of the beſt Holland gin.
April 1. *eod2

For Sale by the Subſcribers,
MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbsl.
Hyſon and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
Spaniſh Indigo.
Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſlins.
NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.
March 8. ſmw4w

The annual election
FOR
Directors and a Treaſurer
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,
WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the ſaid arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary
April 7. m&w t 5th May.

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The following Certifi-
cate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon the firſt of May,
The noted Eſtate, called
Johnſon Hall:
Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and ſit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.
Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.
JUST PUBLISHED,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market ſtreet,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF
Modern Geography:
OR, A
Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar;
And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral
NATIONS OF THE WORLD.
CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.
2. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.
5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.
The Aſtronomical Part corrected by
Dr. RITTENHOUSE.
To which have been added,
The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.
The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Aſia. 5. Africa. 6. South America. 7. Cook's diſcoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11 Auſtrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19 Ireland. 20. Weſt-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary ſphere. 23. Copernican ſyſtem.

With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps beenever introduced.

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The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafstf

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March 17. tuth&f3w

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March 18. eod1wtu&ftf

JAMES LEACH,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*. Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

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Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&ftf

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THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of graſted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

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And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

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